

## Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 15.  
LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The ship Jefferson has arrived here from Spain and Gibraltar, and brings news from the south of Spain, to the last of February.—At that time the French war-dogs were prowling over various parts of that devoted country and it is probable ere now have possession of all the peninsula excepting Cadiz, and some other strong holds. On the 18th February they were in the vicinity of Tarragona; a general attack on which was expected, and its fall anticipated; though a great number of Italians, deserters from the French armies, had entered the city, and a British Squadron under Lord Cochrane, was affording every assistance to the patriots in his power. It was also expected that Saragossa had fallen.

At Gibraltar it was reported, that the Austrian Minister at Seville, had informed the Central Junta that his Court had declared war against France; and that the Archduke Charles was advancing into the Tyrol.

Turkey had made peace with England.—The despatch vessel carrying home the ratified treaty was at Gibraltar when the Jefferson touched there.

An insurrection had taken place in Cadiz, in consequence of the Central Junta's ordering troops, composed of Polish and Italian deserters, to compose part of the garrison.—The people imprisoned their old Generals, as French partisans, and chose a Capuchin Friar to lead them. On the 23d Feb. the Ex-Governor of Cadiz issued a Proclamation, in the name of Ferdinand VII. assuring the people, with the concurrence of the Capuchin, of the removal of certain officers complained of; and that, should the people desire it, the city Junta should be suppressed.—He promised them to employ English engineers and artillerymen, "the close and faithful allies of Spain," to survey the fortifications, and plan the works of defence;—That the papers of the Marquis de Villal, a member of the Central Junta, and its Representative in the city, who the day before had been arrested and confined, should be examined; and that the People should be informed of the exact state of public affairs; of which, through the precautions of the Central Junta, they had been kept in great ignorance.

Such is the outline of the reports from Spain. The "ways of Heaven are dark and intricate;" yet we cannot permit ourselves to believe that the prayers of all good men which have been offered to Heaven for the success of a great people struggling for Liberty, for Independence, and Self-Government, against the most ruthless tyrant which has ever cursed and desolated the earth, have been offered in vain.—And that though the cup of the abominations of this tyrant may not be full yet that the period is not far distant when the Almighty in his wrath, shall hurl him from his throne, and mete out to him the measures he has meted to others.

[The Thomas Jefferson, from Tarragona, arr. at N. York, has a full cargo of brandies, &c.—It would be politic, therefore, for the master to represent affairs there full as bad as they were.—Centinel.]

BOSTON, APRIL 19.

An arrival from Tarragona, (Spain) at New-York, brings accounts a few days later than those by Capt. Bickford, arrived in Salem, from Valencia.—As narrated in the New-York papers these accounts are greatly inauspicious to the cause of the Spanish Patriots;—But as we have seen a letter from a distinguished Spanish Officer (and received by the New-York arrival) which gives a different coloring to affairs there, we deem it our duty to state its contents;—It is dated at Tarragona, the 11th Feb. 1809, and states, that the writer had to provide for from 40 to 50,000 troops then in Catalonia.—That the French had lost upwards of 120,000 men since their entrance into Spain; that not more than 100,000 remained; and they expected by degrees to make way with these. No mention is made in this letter of the fall of Saragossa. As this letter is a private one, the writer could have

no inducement whatever to misrepresent the actual state of things; and if, in the middle of February, the Spaniards had a force of 40,000 men in arms in one province, their affairs could not have been in that desperate situation, they have been represented. We confess that the tidings from the North of Spain, are of the most gloomy kind; but in all the letters and papers from the South, though aware of the distress in the North and of the inroads of their tiger like invaders, the Spanish Spirit appeared to be unbroken; and their confidence in the ultimate triumph of the patriot cause unabated. May Heaven grant they may not be disappointed.—Centinel.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival at Boston on Wednesday last, in 37 days from London, bringing papers from that place to the 8th of March.

LONDON MARCH 4.

Dutch Papers have arrived to the first inst. and we find from them that the indications of hostilities between Austria and France grow stronger every day. While the war languishes in Spain and is confined entirely to the siege of Saragossa, troops are marching in great haste to the Rhine, and the scene of active Military movements has been transferred on a sudden from Spain to Germany. Divisions that were on their march to the Pyrenees have been countermanded, and ordered to proceed to the Rhine. Marshal Monecy, who was employed before Saragossa has been directed to return to Paris; and Gen. Oudinot has received a destination towards Augsburg. At the same time the greatest activity is observed among the troops of Bavaria, Baden, Darmstadt, and Wirtemberg, and their contingents are to be ready to march at an hour's notice. The Palace of Strassburg is preparing for Bonaparte, and there are reports even of his having arrived at Augsburg.—But this we do not believe. He has demanded however, a categorical answer from the Court of Vienna, with respect to the object of its armaments, and has required as a proof of its pacific disposition that its military force shall be reduced to 45,000 men, a requisition which will not of course be complied with. There is a circular letter from the Prince of Nassau Uslingen to the States of the Confederation, in which, while he talks of warlike preparations, he expresses a hope that war may be avoided. Bonaparte has also, in calling upon the States for their contingents, stated that it will depend upon Austria whether they will be wanted or not. But he is convinced, we are persuaded, that war is inevitable; though it is his usual practice to affect to believe to the last moment that no Power can have any hostile intentions towards him.—"Why are they going to war with me?" was his hypocritical cry before the last war with Austria, and the subsequent conflict with Prussia.

What will be the conduct of Russia? for of Prussia it were needless to speak, her military force being so small as to be of little weight in any scale into which it may be thrown.—Bonaparte has informed us that he and the Emperor Alexander are intimately united both for peace and for war. No Cabinet is so remarkable for sudden changes of policy as the Cabinet of Peterburgh; but we feel little reason at present for supposing that Bonaparte has lost his influence over it. It will not, however, be able to unite its whole force to the French, for the peace between Great-Britain and Turkey, which has led to a rupture of the negotiations between Turkey and Russia, will employ a large part of the Russian forces in Turkey, and the war with Sweden will occupy another portion. Russia must keep, too, a strong military force on her coast to oppose any attempts we may make. If Bonaparte stations a large army full in Spain, that will operate in a favourable manner to Austria—if on the contrary he withdraw his army from Spain, and direct his whole attention towards Austria, Spain will have time to recruit her strength, to raise new levies, and to combine her resources.

MARCH 7.—By the vessel which brought from Heligoland the German Papers from which we yesterday gave extracts, an officer arrived with dispatches for Government. If we may credit the reports in circulation, these dispatches confirm, in some degree, the accounts we gave in our last, of Russia not being disposed to join in Napoleon's projected overthrow of the Austrian Monarchy.—If we may judge from the price of Stocks, this news receives some credit in the city.—A war between France and Austria is now considered as certain.

Gutenberg Mails.—Seven Mails arrived this morning, brought to Harwich by the Auckland packet. By this conveyance a Messenger arrived with dispatches for Government, which it is believed relate to the new aspect which the relations of Russia and Austria have begun to assume since the late interview between their Prussian Majesties and the Emperor Alexander.

According to letters from Vienna of a recent date, the following is a correct Return of the Military Forces of the Austrian Army:—The regular troops amount to 390,000 men; namely, 271,800 infantry (including a reserve of 49,000 men) 30,800 horse, 14,840 artillery, and four regiments of guards.

In time of war, the army is reinforced by 25,000 militia, trained to arms in peaceful times, and by the Austrian insurrection.

To the above Return, the following Statistical Account is added:—The Revenue of the Empire, at present, amounts, in the whole, to 145,000,000 of florins.

## BREIT FLEET.

Intelligence has been received, that the Breit fleet, consisting of 12 ships of the line, reached Bafque Roads (Roelofs) where it was blockaded by 3d British small Squadron.

Three French frigates from L'Orient, destined, it is presumed, to join the Breit fleet, were discovered by the British look out ships on the French coast, and driven on shore.

MARCH 8.—Last night a Mail arrived from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth in thirteen days by Wallingham packet. Two Spanish couriers with dispatches have arrived in the Wallingham.

Before the packet sailed they had heard of the reported rupture between France and Austria, and the intelligence received full credit. It was reported at Lisbon that the French had sustained another defeat before Saragossa, in which they had lost 7000 men.

The English troops still remained at Lisbon and in the neighborhood, in all between five and six thousand men. They were under orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark at six hours notice.

The French papers contain the 32d Bulletin of the French Grand Army of Spain; it is undated, and preserves a most profound silence with respect to Saragossa, Madrid, and the South of Spain.

About 70,000 of the French troops that were expected at Lisbon remained in Galicia, having been prevented from advancing by a total want of necessaries for their march. The country is so completely exhausted, that till they shall receive supplies from France it will be impossible for them to execute their intended re-occupation of Portugal.

At noon this day the substance of the dispatches received from Mr. Adair was communicated to the Public by the following

## LETTER TO THE LORD MAYOR.

"Foreign Office, March 8, 1809.

"My Lord—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that a Treaty of Peace, between his Majesty and the Sublime Porte, was signed on the 5th January last.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "GEORGE CANNING."

## AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

On the 6th of March, Mr. Whitbread introduced a motion in the House of Commons, for an humble Address to be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would adopt, without delay, such measures as may best tend to the immediate re-establishment of commercial intercourse with the United States. After a full discussion of its merits, which occupied the House until 7 in the morning, a division was called for, when it appeared that there were

For the Address, 83

Against it, 145

Eight towns have been entirely destroyed in Holland by the late inundations and most of the inhabitants lost their lives.

It appears by our Port Letters that within the last fortnight our cruisers have been very successful in capturing vessels belonging to the enemy. No less than fifteen have, in the course of that time, been brought into Plymouth.

Bonaparte has nominated his uncle Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Paris.

Lt. Gen. Hope has been appointed to the command of the Kent District.

The gallant Sir David Baird is immediately to be elevated to the Peerage, with the title of Viscount.

Sir John Moore's family to have pensions.

Gen. Hope is to be made a Baronet, and get the first Red Ribbon.

Among other deaths lately announced to the public, are those of Lord Oxford, and Lord Falkland. The latter fell in a duel with Mr. Powell, one of his lordship's battle companions.

## Statement of the French Armies in Spain.

It has been said that the number of the French in Spain has been exaggerated, and that they are by no means in the force which have been stated. We shall most truly rejoice to have it ascertained that our information is untrue; but we have taken pains to verify the account.

According to our information there were in the Western Pyrenees, at the time that Joseph the usurper returned Men. from Madrid. 42,000

There were in the eastern Pyrenees, that is Figueras, Belgrade, Montjuie, &c. &c. about 15,000

There marched through Paris from Germany, between the 15th and 30th of September, the corps of Ney and Victor 46,000

There passed through Dijon at the same time, the corps of Lefebvre 23,000

About the middle of October, there arrived at Bayonne, from Italy, the corps of Sebastiani. 9,600

There had also arrived a body of Dutch troops 6,000

Bonaparte brought with him a part of his imperial guard, estimated at 8,000

The late bulletins have announced the arrival in Catalonia, of St. Cyr's corps, from Italy, together with some regiments of the confederation of the Rhine, estimated together at 30,000

To which are added the 5th and 8th corps (those of Soult and Mottier) which are announced to have passed the Bidassoa 46,000

And the remains of Junot's army, which by our account was 15,000 men, but it is stated in the Spanish papers at only 8,000

In all

293,600

## AMERICA.

Under this head the London Oracle says: America at this time presents herself under rather a new aspect. The Country is pacific with respect to England, and the President wishes to sow discord. This was not the way in Washington's time, for the great efforts of that admirable man were directed to destroy animosity, and soften down the feelings of a rude and proud people. Mr. Jefferson has been the first to blow the warlike trumpet, and he obtained success. It is only now that the Revolutionary Philosopher, the friend of Mirabeau and Paine, finds his career is at an end, and that the people over whom he presides will no longer be ruined for the sake of an experiment, by adhering to a theory of new invention, and of unapproved solidity.

"America, ruled by a man who inclined to favor France, has as yet given a wrong explanation to all our actions; but now the moment is ar-

rived when the feelings of the People supersede the interpretations of the Government, and that Nation will abandon theory and follow its real interests.

"The United States have lost much of their importance by this momentary interruption. Before it took place, we thought that our West India islands could not subsist without their commerce, but now we find the contrary.

Again, one part of the experiment, was intended to prove that the British manufacturers must be ruined if America did not buy. This also we have found to be untrue. So that, on the whole, England has gained much, and America has lost a great deal, by the experiments of the philosophic Jefferson.

"When he quits the helm, the probability is, that they will be as they ought, friends with England; and the French will be recognized as the cause of the ruin of their Commercial System, which the public does not know, and which great pains have been taken to misrepresent. We may then expect soon to have a renewal of trade with the United States: for their hostile government is reduced to a state of acquiescence. We have therefore on that side the best of prospects."

## Domestic Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 10.

Pennsylvania Rebellion—not ended.

THE open Rebellion against the Laws of the U. States, instigated and supported by Simon Snyder, the democratic Governor, and at first upheld by the democratic Legislature of that State, still continued at our last dates; and the military force, organized to oppose the execution of the laws, was in arms. A few days since, the U. S. Marshal of the District, entered the house of the person, against whom he had the execution, when an alarm was given, the military were marched to the spot, and the Marshal thrust out of the house with violence. The Marshal has since, by an official notice, called out the posse comitatus to assist him in the execution of the Laws. But we have not heard that he has yet dared to do his duty. The creditor in this case is an old revolutionary sailor, whom the State of Pennsylvania have kept out of his property for nearly thirty years!—The Legislature of the state, it is true, has voted 18,000 dollars, to satisfy the execution; but the Governor, (Snyder) who commands the money, swears it shall not be paid.—We know not what our new President, who is charged with seeing to the execution of the laws, has done in the premises.—The Marshal has arrested the commander and ten or a dozen of the armed rebellious democrats; and the Grand Jury has found bills of indictment against them: But we do not know whether the "strong arm of the Union" has been stretched out in this case, or not. The summonses issued by the Marshal, for calling out the posse, amounted to 2000, directed to as many individuals and duly served by an officer of the Court. The summonses are, we learn, to assemble in the State House, on Tuesday next, the 18th inst. thence to proceed in support of the laws, and to suppress the force and arms embodied, in opposition to the constitution and laws of the United States. Excepting the Aurora, the democratic papers are silent as owls on these rebellious proceedings; though a few months since they were as keen as vultures, and as noisy as hungry wolves, because the People of New-England, in a peaceable, constitutional manner, told their public servants of their grievances, and humbly petitioned for redress. O! the blessings, and advantages of democracy!

From the Boston Repository.

## Retreat and Embarcation of the British Army.

It is doubtful, and of little consequence whether the pensioned editor of the Chronicle was induced by his gross ignorance, or his French malice, to sneer at the masterly retreat of Sir John Moore, and the wonderful skill which alone could have secured the safe embarkation of his troops. The historian will never descend to the pages of the Chronicle for any of those transactions, nor will its partial and obscure columns ever detract from the

applause which the world will bestow on conduct uncommonly great.

This pitiful scribbler has just sense enough to suppose that a retreat can have no merit because it is a retreat; and that as matter of course it must be cowardly. We need not go back to Xenophon for a character immortalized by a feat of this description. We need not go out of our own age, nor further from home than the state of New-Jersey, to find a General, who has acquired imperishable honour by a retreat. No battle ever won by Bonaparte evinced the talents displayed by General Moreau, in his famous retreat from the vicinity of the mountains of Tyrol to Huningen on the Rhine, in 1796; skimming through the whole extent of his march, with a vastly superior force.

"Military men, says the biographer of Moreau, almost universally admit the difficulty of retreats, and acknowledge that the ill fortune of arms puts to the strongest test the character and talents of the general." And an ingenious writer on military tactics goes so far as to assert, that "ten thousand well trained and disciplined troops, that are sent forward from the main army, to hang upon the rear of a retiring enemy, will be able to destroy an army of a hundred thousand men, when that army has once been forced to make retrograde movements." This, General Moreau was compelled to do, by a vastly superior force; and after forced and fatiguing marches, for near two hundred miles, through a rough and broken country, he arrived at the sea board, where he was compelled to make a stand; surrounded by his pursuers he was assailed on all points and on all points repelled them with success; and in a few hours, the whole army, excepting their gallant commander and those who with him shared a glorious death, were safely immured within the wooden walls of Old England.

If we know ourselves, we are actuated by no undue partialities, in favour of the military powers of one nation, more than another. While we admit the bravery of the French, and the astonishing adroitness of Bonaparte in conducting military campaigns, as unbiased Journalists, we have represented the conduct of the British, in their retreat from the plains of Valladolid to the decks of their ships in the bay of Corunna, as an event which could only be accomplished by the utmost military and naval science.

Extracts from the Freeman's Journal.

## The State of Europe.

There are but two efficient Powers in Europe. Napoleon, the Imperial Lord of the Land, and Britannia, the Royal Queen of the Ocean. A third Power has been struggling into being, but is evidently under the influence of malignant stars, and it is not among the decrees of Divine Providence that Spain shall, at present obtain an honorable rank among the Nations of the Earth. Although we believed, from the first, that the power of France at the present moment, if suffered to exert itself in all its force for the accomplishment of a single object, would be found competent to the conquest of Spain, with the exception of some parts of the mountainous provinces, yet we harbored a strong hope that Spain, UNITED AND DETERMINED, would be found unconquerable as a Nation, so far at least as to be incapable of submitting silently, as a people, in any possible event, to the dominion of the Usurper. The exertions of the Spanish People have not equalled the expectations of their friends in other quarters of the globe. They appear to have been united in their desire to be independent of France, but not to have been determined to live free or die. Their armies in the northern provinces, after the retreat of Blake, appeared to melt away like dew drops in the beams of morn, and an English army of thirty thousand men was left alone and unsupported to sustain the cause of Spanish Independence in the North. To this it was unequal, and the result is such as must have been expected. The North has given up, and it is greatly to be feared that the South will not long keep back. We have nothing to expect from that quarter but

News fitted to the night:

Black, fearful, comfortless, and horrible. None have been more disappointed than ourselves, but we still believe that the conquest of Spain diminishes the power of Bonaparte, and that it cannot be permanent. It will require the flower of his legions to keep that kingdom in subjection, and the remaining powers of the Continent sensible of this, will gradually prepare to withdraw their necks from the yoke. The Colossus of French power is founded upon sand, and a Tempest will ere long arise, that will precipitate it to destruction. We speak only of the acquisitions of France by conquest, for if there be a power on earth that is absolutely invincible, within its natural and proper orbit, that power is France.